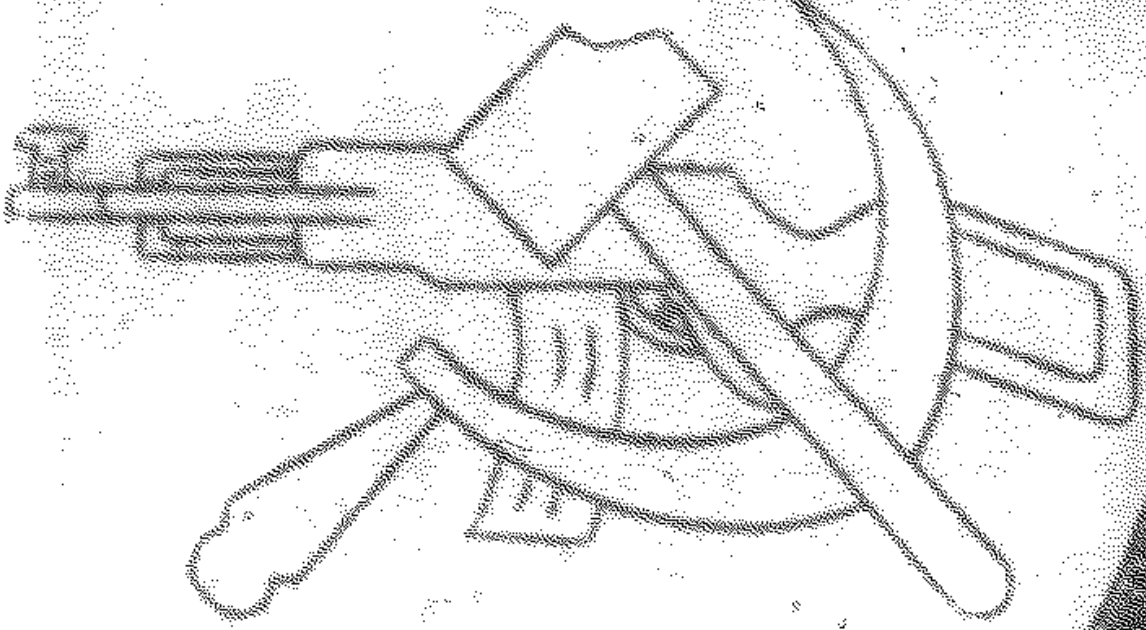


ANG PAHAYAGAN NG PARTIDO KOMUNISTA NG PILIPINAS
PINAPATNUBAYAN NG
MARXISMO - LENINISMO - KAISIPANG MAO TSETUNG



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JUBILATION MARKS 10th ANNIVERSARY
OF COMMUNIST PARTY'S REESTABLISHMENT

Resounding joy marked the celebration last December 26 of the 10th anniversary of the reestablishment of the Communist Party of the Philippines on the firm ideological foundation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

On that day, Party and people's army units all over the country paused to hold commemorative meetings and assessed the progress made by the Philippine revolutionary movement under the Party's leadership. They clearly saw how significant victories were won despite the tremendous difficulties, shortcomings, and sacrifices in 10 years of revolutionary struggle.

Today, the Party leads several millions of people in 19 guerrilla fronts, and a people's army that is steeling itself in fierce combat against the enemy in all regions of the Philippines.

As they celebrated the Party's 10th anniversary, comrades everywhere fervently rededicated themselves to the triumph of the revolutionary cause. They expressed unwavering confidence in the Party's correct leadership in the present and future stages of the revolutionary struggle.

An account from Bataan tells about the big celebration held in the mountain area of that province, which was attended by Party and army cadres, and representatives of the peasantry, workers, semi-proletariat, professionals, students, youth and women.

Those present participated in a cultural presentation. Through poems and songs, emphasis was given to the Party's role in leading the revolution.

The people's representatives also gave short talks in which they pointed out how the Party has been the guide in their work, as well as in the overall advancement of the task of the revolution.

"A new wind is blowing"

"The great change in society was strikingly clear at the celebration. Before, only a few were actively involved in the revolution," the correspondent noted. "Today, there is concrete proof that the oppressed classes are taking collective action to advance the people's national democratic revolution. A new wind is blowing in society. We can feel the tireless activity of all the exploited sectors, working for the changes they have long desired. The law of social change cannot be stopped. With daring, firmness and courage, the Party, New People's Army and the united front are confronting all kinds of hardships and difficulties in order to overthrow the power of the exploiting classes."

Meanwhile, Balikwas, revolutionary newspaper on the Quezon-Bicol Border area, quoted the words of one villager: "We should honor this day. The Party has done much for us. Our barrio became united only when the Communists arrived."

An NPA fighter put it this way: "For sure, there would be no politically conscious and disciplined people's army if there had been no Party to build it and light the way towards the future!"

In an editorial entitled, "Onward to More Victories with the Correct Leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines!", Himagsik, mass newspaper in Central Luzon, recalled how the Philippine revolution took the wrong path over 30 years due to the leadership of the Party by the Lava-Taruc revisionist renegade clique.

"The reestablishment of the CPP was the climax of several years of criticism and rejection by the genuine revolutionaries of the capitulationist leadership and ideas of the opportunist Lava-Taruc clique," the newspaper said.

"Now that we are on the correct road, we have advanced further towards victory more than at any time in the past," it added. "The Party and the people's army and united front which it leads are expanding and consolidating in all parts of our country. They comprise the most organized, most determined, most widespread, and therefore, the strongest force that is fighting and overthrowing the exploitative system."

NPA CHALKS UP MILITARY VICTORIES, VALUABLE EXPERIENCE IN ALL REGIONS

The New People's Army chalked up successes in the tactical offensives launched in all its guerrilla fronts during the last rainy season, according to partial reports from all over the archipelago.

The people's army added many weapons to its arsenal and wiped out many enemies, while the Red commanders and fighters sharpened their military skills.

Following are some reports on the tactical offensives in the regions, most of which were launched in July and August, in conditions particularly favorable to NPA guerrilla units:

1. A New People's Army squad ambushed five policemen on August 19 in Tarug, Ugbo, Alimodian, Iloilo, as the latter were crossing a river on their way from a dance.

The Red fighters confiscated two carbines, a shotgun, three super .38 pistols, a .45-caliber pistol and a .38-caliber revolver. All the policemen were killed.

2. On a mountain road between barrios Basao and Ngibat in Tinglayan, Kalinga-Apayao, fighting took place on August 1 in which seven personnel of Task Force Hydra were killed, according to the revolutionary newspaper Dangadang (September 1978).

From their vantage positions, the Red guerrillas fired on the enemy's weapons carrier whose passengers included eight PC soldiers, a civilian guide and two civilian hitchhikers. In 20 minutes, four enemy troops were killed. Two others died on the way, and a third one died at the hospital.

Among the seven dead were T/Sgt. Benigno Medina, T/Sgt. Mario Blas, C2C Dionisio Reyes, C1C Calbert Tanglagan, C2C Adorico Dordes Jr. and C2C Filadelfo Geraldo. The two civilian hitchhikers were wounded in the battle, giving further warning against the danger of fraternizing with the enemy especially in combat areas.

3. Earlier, on July 31, an NPA unit opened fire on a vehicle of the Kalinga Special Development Region (KSDR) on the road between Calaguan and Lubuagan, Kalinga-Apayao. Riding in it were three PC soldiers and a PC-Panamin informer. A puppet soldier was killed, while the informer was injured. That same evening, a group of PC troops visited the latter in the hospital and accused him of complicity in the encounter. He was then roundly cursed and shaken up by his fascist masters.

In Mindanao

4. Two Garand rifles, two carbines, a shotgun, three pistols and ammunition were confiscated by an NPA unit from CHDF members in two Davao del Sur barrios last July 11.

The unit first entered Batono, Sta. Cruz, and individually disarmed the barangay captain and three CHDF members. Then they hiked to the neighboring barrio of Sebulan, in the Toril district of Davao City, and repeated the operation.

The Red guerrillas wore PC uniforms, so the CHDF men failed to put up a fight. In both barrios, the latter were called together and briefed on the objectives of the revolutionary movement, and the policy laid down by the people's army concerning CHDF members who do not fight against the people and the revolution.

5. Still in Mindanao, an M-2 carbine and four M-1 carbines were seized in separate confiscation, liquidation and ambush operations in Rosario, Agusan del Sur, according to the mass newspaper Asdang (November 1978).

On the other hand, two M-16s and a Garand rifle were confiscated by an NPA unit in Kumalarang, Zamboanga del Sur, in tactical offensives launched in the area also last July and August.

Red fighters ambushed a PC-CHDF group in Lalud, Tudela, Misamis Occidental, last August 30. A PC trooper was killed, two CHDF men were injured and the people's army carried off a carbine and ammunition.

6. Last December 7, an NPA unit ambushed a five-man enemy team at high noon, as they were going down the road from sitio Malubago towards Buga, Libon, Albay. The barrio was then celebrating its fiesta.

Killed were C1C Bertito Osea and two CHDF members, while another CHDF member was seriously wounded. All of them are notorious bad elements hated by the people. The lone survivor even got himself decorated by his fascist masters, although he had done no fighting at all--"but what use is the medal to him, it won't take long and he too will be dead," the people remarked, laughing.

People's participation

The people are taking a more active role in the actual armed struggle, for today they are no longer contented with just looking out for the enemy, delivering messages or feeding armed units in their homes.

Instead, they are now launching their own tactical military operations, an example of which is reported in Dangadang. Last May 15, a PC soldier was killed and another one was wounded when members of the Barrio Militia Unit (YMB) carried out sniping attacks against 16 fascist troops who were engaged in a military operation in Botwagan, Sadanga, Mountain Province.

Still in Montañosa, 18 PC soldiers bivouacked in a schoolhouse were attacked by the people last August 7, in the latter's anger at their abuses.

Taking down the guns they had used in the war of resistance against the Japanese, the menfolk of Bokos, Nunggulungan, in Banawe, Ifugao, laid siege to the PC camp. They pinned down the enemy for four hours. Even the 50 troops sent as reinforcements aboard three trucks were so afraid that they could not get close to the fighting, Dangadang said.

The fascists had already killed three people from Bokos, causing the barrio residents to decide on taking revenge.

In Tangalan, Aklan, according to Igrab sa Nakatundan, revolutionary mass newspaper in Western Visayas, a youth seized an M-16 Armalite rifle from a PC sergeant last May 1. The weapon was then presented to an NPA unit.

Meanwhile, the people's army has been increasing its rifle strength not only from the battlefield but also in the process of wiping out bad elements.

For example, two M-16 Armalite rifles were confiscated by a Sparrow unit of the NPA last December 18 in Tagkawayan, Quezon, when it meted out the death penalty on two brothers who were notorious criminals. This was reported in the first issue of Balikwas, a new revolutionary paper in the Quezon-Bicol Border Front.

Last May, in Maligusan, Ibañay, Aklan, another criminal element who had been secretly organizing a CHDF group was put to death and a carbine was taken from him.

According to another report in Baghimakas, revolutionary newspaper in Negros, two carbines, a 30.06 rifle and other military equipment were seized by the NPA when Red fighters ambushed a group of bandits last February 1978 in Cauayan, Negros Occidental.

Killed in the ambush were the bandit chief and three of his followers. Three were wounded and three others surrendered to the NPA. The prisoners were sent home after receiving a stern warning not to do any more harm to the barrio masses.

Learning to make war

In all these operations, the commanders and fighters of the people's army proved to be eager students in the art of warfare. They are rapidly becoming skilled in the application of the basic principle of war--preserving one's own forces while crushing the forces of the enemy.

"Our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare," said Mao Tse-tung, adding: "A revolutionary war is a mass undertaking; it is often not a matter of first learning and then doing, but of doing and then learning, for doing is itself learning."

As consolidation work advances in the guerrilla zones and local organs of political power are set up level by level, militia units are also set up in the barrios. These are made up of armed citizens who take charge of public order in their respective places and who also participate, as supplementary forces, in some operations of regular army units. Meanwhile, the units of the people's army are able to devote more of their time to military work.

As the revolutionary army adds to its arsenal, it is also able to recruit more troops. Advanced training is given to the units, which in time will be reorganized into larger regular military formations. These will be capable of launching, in turn, bigger tactical offensives which may also be coordinated with other operations on the zone or front level.

In this way, the people's army gathers strength and accumulates experience in the present stage of the strategic defensive, going on to a higher level of warfare against the reactionary state.

Gaining time and strength

Because of the protracted character of the people's war being waged by the Filipino masses led by the Communist Party of the Philippines, the New People's Army increases in size and strength by the accumulation of many tactical victories. This is how it will eventually overcome and destroy the enemy's reactionary armed forces over a long period of waging war, and uphold the complete establishment of the people's revolutionary political power in the entire Philippines.

In the document "Our Urgent Tasks", the Party Central Committee reminds us:

"The strategic line of our people's war is to surround the cities from the countryside until such a time as we can advance on the cities from stable revolutionary bases in the countryside. Over a long period

of time, we must develop guerrilla warfare on a nationwide scale in order to turn to our advantage the disadvantage of fighting in a small archipelagic country whose countryside is relatively vast compared to the cities but which is broken up into many islands."

MARCOS BOWS ONCE MORE TO IMPERIALISM ON BASES

As expected, the U.S. government and the puppet Marcos ended their so-called negotiation over the U.S. military bases with the Marcos regime once again surrendering Philippine sovereignty and territorial integrity to U.S. imperialism.

On the whole, the six so-called amendments to the U.S.-R.P. military bases agreement only reinforced its provisions declaring the "right" of U.S. imperialism to maintain military bases in the Philippines and use them to impose imperialist rule over the Filipino nation and people.

Approved last January 7 by an exchange of notes between the U.S. government and the puppet Marcos government, the amendments included: 1) the grant to the puppet government of nominal sovereignty over the bases, 2) installation of a Filipino commander in every base, 3) reduction of U.S. base areas, 4) assignment of Filipino puppet troops to guard the perimeter of the bases, 5) review of the bases agreement every five years, and 6) assurance of unhampered U.S. military operations in the country.

The first five "amendments" were attempts to create a semblance of Philippine sovereignty over the U.S. bases. But the sixth and last "amendment" had the effect of wiping them out completely and immediately. U.S. imperialism was more than ever assured of complete and effective control over its military bases in the country.

Even on the matter of asserting the right of Philippine courts to try U.S. servicemen who commit crimes against Filipinos, Marcos was a complete flop. The lives of more than 40 Filipinos killed inside and outside the bases by U.S. troops were completely disregarded in the talks. Instead, and more insultingly, the puppet armed forces would be assigned to act as security guards for the imperialist bases and protect the imperialist troops from their own countrymen.

Nothing therefore has really changed. The U.S. imperialist bases remain on our shores as instruments for aggression against our people as well as other peoples of Asia and the world. They are not only a violation of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Filipino people; they are also threats, with their nuclear arsenals, to the physical survival of the people.

A clear sell-out

The puppet dictator and his cohorts--Romulo, Enrile and others--are especially gleeful over the "amendments", calling them "the most outstanding political development in the Philippines in 1979" and the "best we can ever have". What more can we expect of those traitors who long ago sold the country, the people and their own selves to the foreign aggressor, exploiter and oppressor of the Filipino people?

Yet the results of the negotiations reveal that the puppet Marcos got a thoroughly bad deal from his imperialist masters, receiving nothing but crumbs despite all the risk of being further exposed to the Filipino people as an out-and-out puppet of U.S. imperialism.

In exchange for his shameless puppetry, the traitor received only a promise from the Carter administration that it would "make its best efforts" to get the U.S. Congress to appropriate for his regime a total of \$500 million of military assistance in fiscal years 1980-84. No funds were committed, only a promise to work for funds.

The recent "negotiation" has once more proven the futility of relying on puppets to remove U.S. bases and troops from the Philippines. Only a people's war, such as the one being led today by the Communist Party of the Philippines, can dismantle the bases, abrogate the unjust military agreements between the U.S. and the Philippines, and finally liberate our land and people from imperialist rule and aggression.

* * *

U.S. IMPERIALISM, MARCOS CLIQUE
CONDEMNED FOR NEW BASES TREATY

United States imperialism and its fascist puppet Marcos have drawn the condemnation of various sectors of Philippine society for having entered into a new treaty perpetuating the U.S. military bases on Philippine soil.

In separate declarations, patriotic representatives of the urban petty bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie said the bases not only maintain imperialist and fascist rule over the country but endanger the very life of the nation.

The declarations denouncing the treaty were issued by the College Editors Guild (Metro Manila) and by a group of former justices of the Supreme Court, former senators and congressmen, former Constitutional Convention delegates, Catholic and Protestant leaders, professionals, and students and youth.

The CEG (Metro Manila) came out with a pointed editorial saying the continued presence of the U.S. bases is "inconsistent with the highest interests of the Filipino people, their sovereignty and their independence"

"On the other hand," the association of college editors said, "it manifests concretely American domination and intervention in the internal affairs of the Philippines."

The campus editors called upon their countrymen to unite and support the movement to dismantle the bases.

Many of the signers of the other statement are patriotic representatives of the national bourgeoisie who have taken a consistent and militant stand against U.S. imperialism, especially against U.S. imperialism's role in setting up and supporting a fascist regime that oppresses the people.

Opportunist anti-Marcos reactionaries

A few others are anti-Marcos reactionaries who had previously remained silent on the destruction inflicted by U.S. imperialism on the Philippines or have been known to be imperialist puppets themselves. These elements remain reactionary and are even counting on U.S. imperialism to depose Marcos so they could replace him in power. They signed the statement opposing the bases just to ride on the crest of the anti-imperialist wave in the country.

The statement said:

"We condemn the Marcos martial law regime for bartering the survival, the development and the welfare of the Filipino people for compensation which will help perpetuate it in power without the free consent of our people."

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The statement said:

"We condemn the Marcos martial law regime for bartering the survival, the development and the welfare of the Filipino people for compensation which will help perpetuate it in power without the free consent of our people."

"We denounce the Carter administration for advocating respect for human rights while at the same time generously subsidizing a dictator and imposing the continued presence of its bases upon a people shackled by martial law, thereby denying them of the most basic of all human rights, namely, their right to survival."

Pointing out that the U.S. bases are the most visible signs of the neocolonial status of the Philippines and of foreign occupation and domination of the country, the statement added:

"They must be dismantled immediately if our nation is to develop. As long as they stay, the U.S. will always resist any serious changes in our political, economic and social structures, and without structural changes, no development beneficial to our people is possible."

The statement challenged the new U.S.-Marcos bases treaty on various grounds, among them the absence of democracy under fascist martial rule, the violation of national sovereignty, and the very survival of the Filipino people.

No consultation with the people

It pointed out that the Marcos regime has no authority to bind the nation to any agreement with the Carter administration since, under martial law, "the Filipino people have not been--and are not now--free to express their sovereign will".

The statement also pointed out that the U.S. bases pose a clear and present danger to the very survival of the Filipino people. It said nuclear weapons are stored in these bases and expose the people, particularly those in Central Luzon and Greater Manila, to the dangers of nuclear accidents.

In this connection, the statement called attention to instructions issued on March 10, 1978 by the commander of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific detailing procedures to be followed in case of "nuclear weapons accidents/significant incidents" in the Philippines.

It likewise pointed to a statement by Maj. Gen. Freddie L. Poston, commander of Clark Air Base in Central Luzon, that among the "potential missions" of this base is to "assist friendly nations against insurgencies", that is, intervene in the internal affairs of "friendly" states.

"These are acts of aggression," the statement said. "To allow them to originate from within the Philippines would violate the Constitution and solemn international commitments of the nation and plunge us into war with neighboring countries with which we have no quarrel."

No U.S. recognition of Philippine sovereignty

Regarding the U.S. government's alleged recognition of Philippine sovereignty, the statement said this simply was not true.

The appointment of a Philippine commander over the bases and the reduction of the base areas would be nothing but illusory "manifestations" of sovereignty, it went on.

The statement pointed out that U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines David Newton had told the U.S. House of Representatives last year that the United States "(has) an interest in contracting the perimeter of the base and in seeing the appointment of a Philippine base commander because of the security problem at the base...and bringing the Filipinos into a much more active role in the patrol of the perimeter".

"In short," the statement said, "just as Mr. Marcos regards the Armed Forces of the Philippines as his own private army, so also the U.S.

is interested in using our armed forces as its security guards, so that it will no longer be Americans but Filipinos who will be called upon to shoot Filipinos."

It also disputed claims by the fascist puppet Marcos that U.S. "rentals" or "compensation" for the use of the bases would confirm Philippine sovereignty.

"On the contrary," the statement said, "these payments will support, strengthen and prolong dictatorship, lead to further militarization of Philippine society, and delay the rebirth of freedom and democracy in our land."

The statement concluded by saying that under martial law, the people have no peaceful way to redress the situation. "But martial law cannot and will not last forever," it said.

IMPERIALIST OIL CARTEL, NOT OPEC, TO BLAME FOR OIL PRICE INCREASES

The price of oil and gasoline will continue to rise and create serious difficulties for the masses so long as U.S. imperialism owns and controls the oil industry and the entire economy.

Suppressing this truth, the Marcos regime has resorted again to blaming the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for the coming increase in the price of oil and gasoline and other commodities, pointing to the decision made by OPEC last December increasing the price of their crude oil by 14.5 percent for 1979.

OPEC has indeed raised the price of its crude oil, but it cannot be held responsible for the increase in the price of oil in the world market. The real culprit is the imperialist oil cartel which dictates the price of oil on a world scale. Composed of seven big imperialist companies--Exxon, Shell, Gulf Oil, Mobil, Texaco, Standard Oil of California and British Petroleum--this giant cartel controls the production, transport, refining and marketing of most of the world's oil supply, which comes principally from OPEC countries.

Generally, 60 percent of the oil drilled in an OPEC member country goes to it, and 40 percent to the imperialist oil cartel. But the greater part of the 60 percent is sold still to the cartel, because OPEC has no hand in the transport, refining and marketing of oil. In this sense, OPEC's oil is still virtually under imperialist control.

Through the years, OPEC has increasingly fought for a larger share of the ownership and profits of the oil companies. Its principal methods are: increasing the share of the stock ownership of oil companies, bigger taxes and royalty payments, and higher prices for its share of the oil produce, which is 60 percent.

Apart from this, OPEC has to find ways to offset the rapid increase in the prices of industrial goods which it imports from the Western imperialist countries. Like the Philippines, the semicolonial and semi-feudal OPEC countries are forced by the imperialists to remain exporters of raw materials and importers of finished products. Due to imperialist price manipulation, OPEC's ability to pay for its imports has decreased by about 28 percent since the last oil price hike in 1977.

OPEC's price decisions, therefore, are really directed against the imperialist oil cartel. The Philippines gets involved in the conflicts caused by the imperialists because the local oil industry is controlled by the cartel.

Imperialists want high oil prices

Thus, the problem of the ever-rising price of oil and gasoline is not due to OPEC, but to the prevailing economic and social system in the country. This problem has two aspects. First, the oil industry is not in the hands of the Filipino people. It is controlled by U.S. monopoly capitalists, whose sole and overriding motive is to extract the maximum profits from the masses of the people. They always want to keep the price of oil high and they can easily do so because they monopolize the industry.

And second, the puppetry and opportunism of the government serve the imperialist oil cartel. The fascist dictatorial regime suppresses the people's revolutionary demand for nationalization of the oil industry, and takes advantage of every increase in prices to raise taxes on oil and oil products, thus further increasing the prices of these commodities. Today, for every P1.80 per liter cost of premium gasoline, P0.55 goes to the reactionary government. Marcos and his imperialist masters are conniving to plunder the Filipino people.

The oil industry must therefore be nationalized and oriented towards serving the needs and interests of the Filipino people. This means that the industry must be owned and controlled by a government that is truly independent and representative of the interests of the Filipino people. Given conditions where the country does not yet produce oil, the Philippines can directly buy oil from OPEC and other sources, like China, refining and using it to build a prosperous country. It can also explore oil and fully harness other sources of energy, free from imperialist interference and control.

Regime's solutions are fake

The U.S.-Marcos regime has passed off a number of fake solutions to the oil problem. One is the bogus nationalization program. Under this program, the regime set up the so-called Philippine National Oil Company. Despite all claims that it is independent, it is tied in many ways to the imperialist oil cartel. Its major refinery in Bataan is co-owned by Mobil Oil, Phils., a local subsidiary of the U.S. Mobil company. Although it can supply 59 percent of the local market, it is restricted to only 28 percent by the imperialist companies.

The PNOC buys oil from China at friendship prices (lower than the cartel prices) but it cannot refine this oil, its refinery being suited only to Middle East oil. Thus, it sells the Chinese oil to the imperialist companies. It profits much from this operation but has never been able to bring down the price of oil and gasoline.

Another fake solution is the so-called oil exploration program. Right at the start, the foreign oil groups were in control. Under the various exploration contracts, 70 percent of production will go to the imperialist company that pays for the cost of exploration, and the rest will be divided between the company and the reactionary government. The contracts may be extended indefinitely or for so long as the imperialists may wish.

Under imperialist control, production at the local oil wells, if they are indeed capable of supplying oil commercially, will be restricted so as not to increase supply to the point that prices go down. The imperialists will never allow prices to go down, so their profits may remain stable or go up.

The clear failure of all these "solutions" only helps underscore the fact that nationalization cannot be achieved and the oil problem cannot be fully solved without overthrowing U.S. imperialism and its local puppets, mainly the Marcos dictatorship.

SOVIET SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM BEHIND VIETNAMESE INVASION OF KAMPUCHEA

The new tsars of the Soviet Union have launched a war of aggression on Democratic Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia) as part of their social-imperialist scheme to gain a foothold on Southeast Asia.

The Soviet social-imperialists used the Vietnamese government and armed forces to invade Kampuchea in late December 1978 and early January this year, against the interests of the Kampuchean people and the Vietnamese people themselves.

Principally responsible for this criminal act of aggression on a socialist state are the Soviet social-imperialists who masterminded the invasion. The leaders of Vietnam are secondarily responsible for having allowed themselves to be used by the social-imperialists.

The invasion was launched by some 130,000 regular Vietnamese troops using arms and ammunition supplied recently by the Soviet Union. The ground troops were supported by thousands of tanks, warplanes and warships.

Considering that Vietnam is much bigger than Kampuchea (Vietnam has a population of about 50 million while Kampuchea has only 8 million) and has one of the most powerful armies in the world, the invading forces initially conquered and occupied large areas of Kampuchea, including the national capital, Phnom Penh.

People's war confronts invaders

But they could not consolidate their hold on the country because they were confronted by people's war by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of their Communist Party and people's army.

A late announcement by the radio station Voice of Democratic Kampuchea said the Vietnamese aggressors "are now encircled and facing a people's war directed by our revolutionary troops in every corner of Kampuchea".

While the Kampucheans valiantly waged a patriotic and revolutionary war of resistance against the invaders, the Soviet social-imperialists and the leaders of Vietnam were being isolated in the community of nations.

Countries of the Third World led by the People's Republic of China sponsored a resolution in the United Nations Security Council condemning the invasion and demanding the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea.

The Soviet social-imperialists showed their true color when they vetoed the resolution, but not until the Third World nations had placed on record their denunciation of the Soviet Union's and Vietnam's armed aggression.

This underscored once more the correctness of Chairman Mao's statement that "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support". World opinion was firmly behind the heroic Kampuchean people while the Soviet Union and the leaders of Vietnam were almost by themselves.

The hostile attitude of Soviet social-imperialism towards Kampuchea is one of long standing. When U.S. imperialism launched a rightist coup d'etat in Kampuchea in 1970 and installed a fascist regime under the puppet Lon Nol, the Soviet Union readily recognized the fascist dictatorship and kept its embassy in Phnom Penh.

In contrast, China militantly sided with Kampuchean revolutionary forces that set up a broadly based united front and launched people's war against the U.S.-Lon Nol fascist dictatorship.

When the Kampuchean Communist Party, people's army and revolutionary masses finally overthrew this dictatorship in 1975, they kicked out the Soviet social-imperialists as well.

Significantly, both the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples were steeled in revolutionary war fighting the same enemies--the French colonialists and their local puppets, and after them the U.S. imperialists and their local puppets.

The two neighboring countries succeeded in their national democratic revolutions at almost the same time in April 1975--the Kampucheans against the U.S.-Lon Nol fascist dictatorship and the Vietnamese against the U.S.-Nguyen Van Thieu fascist dictatorship.

Kampuchea and Vietnam part ways

It was while the two countries were pursuing their respective programs of socialist construction that contradictions between them became antagonistic.

One source of misunderstanding was their border conflict which resulted from confusion created by the French colonialists when they occupied all of Indochina, which is composed of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. Shots were sometimes exchanged at the disputed border areas where the two sides should have been sitting down to discuss their dispute in accordance with Marxist principles.

It was at this juncture that Soviet social-imperialism entered the picture and launched a campaign of intrigue against Kampuchea, which was firmly on China's side in the worldwide struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism.

The new tsars enticed the Vietnamese leadership into a "treaty of friendship" which was nothing but a thinly disguised military pact designed to abet social-imperialist trouble-making in this part of the world.

It was under this treaty that the Soviet Union shipped massive quantities of weapons to Vietnam last year. And it was with these weapons that the invading Vietnamese troops launched their recent general offensive against Kampuchea.

Moreover, there were thousands of Soviet "advisers" in Vietnam helping plan and direct the war of aggression on socialist Kampuchea.

In this criminal adventure, the Soviet social-imperialists and the Vietnamese leaders tried to make it appear that the offensive was launched by Kampucheans themselves.

The pointed to a creation of their own--the so-called "Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation"--which is actually composed of a handful of careerists and traitors who had previously been expelled from the Communist Party of Kampuchea.

The whole scheme fooled nobody. The war of aggression was launched by Vietnamese infantrymen with massive support from the Vietnamese air-force and Vietnamese navy, with the complete backing of the new Russian tsars.

Socialist in words, imperialist in deeds

Condemnable as it was, the invasion of Kampuchea had its positive aspect. It gave fresh proof to the world what the social-imperialists really are: socialist in words, imperialist in deeds. In this respect, the social-imperialists are good teachers by negative example.

They have shown in concrete deeds, as they have previously done in Africa and other parts of the world where they are in contention with the U.S. imperialists for spheres of influence, that they will stop at nothing to expand their hegemony.

It was only about two years ago that the social-imperialists tried to entice the reactionary governments of Southeast Asia, including the Marcos fascist regime, to agree to a "zone of peace and neutrality" in the region under Soviet auspices.

These reactionary governments saw through the Soviet scheme and rejected it. They thereby chose to continue serving their own U.S. imperialist masters.

The contradiction in Indochina, as things now stand, is between Soviet social-imperialism and the peoples of both Kampuchea and Vietnam. The contradiction is between the hegemonic interests of social-imperialism and the interests of socialism in the two countries. It is most deplorable that the leaders of Vietnam allowed themselves to be used by the social-imperialists in their expansionist design on Southeast Asia.

The Filipino people have an important lesson from the Kampuchean experience. It teaches them to be ever on the alert for social-imperialist schemes on their own country even as they resolutely wage people's war against U.S. imperialism and the exploitative classes in Philippine society.

It teaches them as well to be ever on the lookout for the schemes of the local agents of Soviet social-imperialism--the Lava revisionist renegade clique--who have capitulated to the U.S.-Marcos fascist dictatorship and are sabotaging the national democratic revolution being led by the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Meantime, the Filipino people are one with the peoples of the world in condemning the aggression on Kampuchea and demanding the immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from that country. The leaders of Vietnam must rectify their grievous error and divorce themselves completely from social-imperialism.

U.S. FORCED TO YIELD ON TAIWAN, ESTABLISHES TIES WITH CHINA

Diplomatic relations were established last January 1 between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America, after 30 years of the latter government's refusal to recognize China.

While recognizing the Chinese government as the sole legal government of China, the U.S. government broke its diplomatic relations with Taiwan and agreed to consider it a part of China from now on.

At the end of the year, the U.S. government will terminate the treaty committing it to defend Taiwan, the Chinese province to which the remnants of the defeated puppet Chiang Kai-shek clique fled when China was completely liberated in 1949.

Within four months, all U.S. military personnel are scheduled to leave Taiwan.

The two governments emphasized in their joint communique issued on December 17 that "neither should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or in any other region of the world and each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony".

An editorial published in Renmin Ribao (People's Daily) explained that China needs a peaceful international environment. "Now the international situation is more favorable to us," the newspaper said. "The Chinese people will further strengthen their unity with the people of various countries and carry on an unrelenting struggle in defense of world peace and security."

U.S. imperialism, however, insisted that "the United States is and will remain a Pacific power" and threatened that "we would deal with any new development as appropriate".

Behind the boastful words, the fact remains that U.S. imperialism was forced to retreat in recognizing the People's Republic of China. In the past years, the U.S. government had been virtually left by itself, with almost all countries in the world having diplomatic relations with China.

In 1971, U.S. imperialism's anti-China policy was dealt a stinging blow when the United Nations overwhelmingly voted to give its rightful seat to the People's Republic of China, ousting the Kuomintang delegation that had long pretended to represent China.

Thus, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Chinese governments is the result of strong pressure from the world community, most of all from the countries and peoples of the Third World.

One of the principal reasons that impelled the U.S. to join these countries in recognizing China, however late, is the deepening imperialist crisis. The U.S. government hopes to pull out of the crisis with the help of massive profits expected by the imperialists from the closer trade relations with China. But the cause of the crisis is internal to the exploitative monopoly capitalist system, and no external conditions can ever bring it to an end.

Waging revolutionary armed struggle, on one hand, and forging the broadest anti-imperialist international united front, on the other, the world proletariat and all oppressed countries and peoples are resolutely pressing forward, forcing U.S. imperialism to retreat step by step.